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Here Are Some 4-H Facts -

About Getting
More Effective
Results From
Local Leaders



EXTENSION SERVICE
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A COOPERATIVE PUBLICATION

The findings published in this leaflet were assembled through the combined efforts of a committee composed of State and assistant State club leaders representing the Northeastern States:

Albert Hoefer, State club leader, New York, chairman,
Allen Baker, State club leader, Pennsylvania,
R. P. Davison, former State club leader, Vermont,
Mylo S. Downey, State club leader, Maryland,
Florence Howard, assistant State club leader, West
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Irma Winkleblack, former assistant State club leader,
Connecticut,
Rollyn P. Winters, State club leader, New Jersey,
E. W. Aiton, 4-H field agent, Northeastern States,
Extension Service, United States Department of
Agriculture,
Mrs. Laurel K. Sabrosky, extension analyst, Extension
Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

The committee reviewed 4-H Club studies listed in extension bibliographies and reviews. The studies selected as containing reliable information and being applicable to 4-H work were distributed among all the State and assistant State club leaders in the Northeastern States. The leaders studied this material and reported on it at their regional meeting in November 1949.

As a result of their reports, the committee requested Mrs. Sabrosky to assemble the findings on volunteer local leadership in this publication. This was done with the help of Mr. Aiton and the Art Unit of the Federal Extension Service.

Here Are Some 4-H Facts

About Getting More Effective Results From Local Leaders

By Laurel K. Sabrosky, Extension Analyst

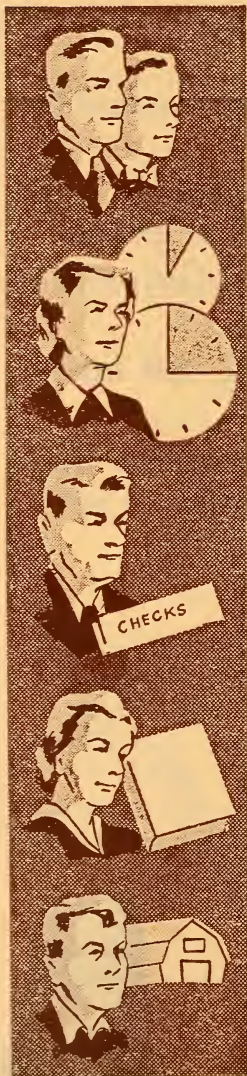
4-H Club studies show that the local leader is one of the keys to successful 4-H Club work.

1. Local leaders with several years' experience have more successful 4-H Clubs than first-year leaders.
2. Local leaders who are adequately trained stay in 4-H work longer than those who are not.
3. Local leaders say they have problems, and ask for more training.
4. Local leaders who attend training meetings have more successful 4-H Clubs than those who do not.



4-H Club studies show that county extension agents need to—

1. Guide the selection of local leaders when possible toward those who we know are most likely to stay with the 4-H program and do successful 4-H work:



Those who are past the usual older-youth age classification.

Those whose attitude is such that they have time to devote to 4-H work.

Those who are fairly successful financially.

Those who have above-average formal schooling.

Those who have a farm background.

2. Have parents help in some way to select the local leaders. People are more interested in the work of those they choose.

3. Hold several training meetings a year for local leaders.
 - a. Give special training to new leaders; preferably before they take over a 4-H Club responsibility.
 - b. Have leaders discuss their problems and help to decide on programs for training meetings.
 - c. Include in the training meetings:

How to organize a club and hold a meeting.

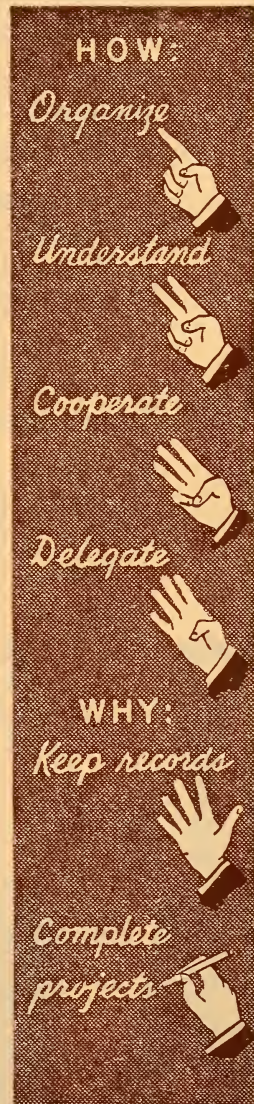
How to understand boys and girls at different ages.

The importance of parent and community cooperation, and what is involved.

How to designate responsibility and get cooperation.

The reason for and use made of records and reports for which the leader is responsible.

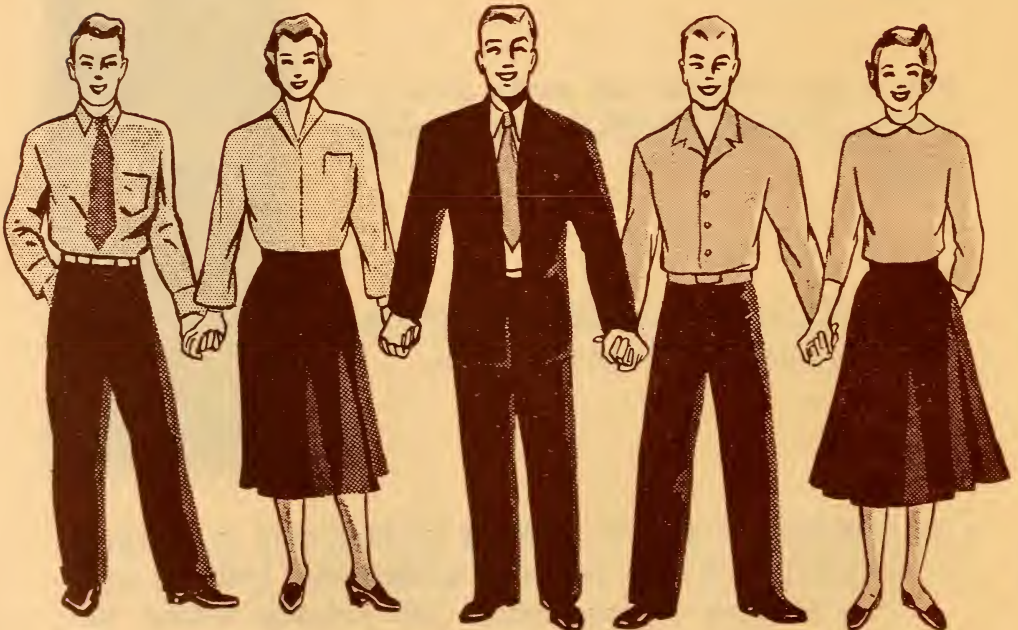
The importance of completing projects to the development of boys and girls.



4. Give more time to training leaders, and to assisting them in activities requiring professional training such as training demonstration and judging teams, ac-

quainting community and parents with objectives of 4-H work, clarifying project records, and training club officers.

5. Provide local leaders with necessary materials in readable form. Members look to the local leader as the most important source of project information.
6. Include in this material a local leaders' handbook.
7. Encourage local leaders to visit members' homes, particularly those of first-year members, for two purposes: To get in touch with parents and to help members with project or records.
8. Make people want to become local leaders by—
 - a. Devoting time to planning the training program.
 - b. Devoting time to training the local leaders.
 - c. Recognizing leaders through newspaper articles and at both local and county-wide events.
 - d. Having local leaders take a leading part in planning the 4-H program and county events.
9. Encourage the use of junior leadership:
 - a. Give junior leaders special training, preferably with adult leaders present.
 - b. Give junior leaders special recognition.
 - c. Train adult leaders in the use of junior leaders.



This publication is based on findings from the following studies:

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Volunteer Leaders Are Essential To The 4-H Program. [1938.] 29 pp. U. S. Dept. Agr. Ext. Serv. Cir. 347. Washington, D. C. 1941. (Processed.)

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Problems of 4-H Local Leaders in Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio. 31 pp. U. S. Dept. Agr. Ext. Serv. Cir. 305. Washington, D. C. 1939. (Processed.)

KETTUNEN, A. G., and others.

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LOVEJOY, K. C., and others.

A Study of How To Get Parent Cooperation in 4-H Club Work; Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Ohio, 1947. 31 pp. U. S. Dept. Agr. Ext. Serv. Cir. 450. Washington, D. C. 1948.

MARTIN, T. T.

Junior Leaders in the 4-H Club Program (bibliog.). 44 pp. Mo. Agr. Col. Ext. Study 2. Columbia. 1945.

ROGERS, B. J.

A Study of 4-H Club Local Leadership in St. Lawrence County, N. Y., 1938. 37 pp. U. S. Dept. Agr. Ext. Serv. Cir. 314. Washington, D. C. 1939. (Processed.)

ROSSELLEY, R. W.

Experimenting With Leadership Training. 19 pp. Pullman, Wash. State Col. Ext. 1947. (Typewritten.)

SKELTON, W. E.

The Status and Training of 4-H Club Leaders in Relation to Tenure. 5 pp. U. S. Dept. Agr. Ext. Serv., Washington, D. C. 1949. (Stencil No. 1083—12-49.)
Abstract of thesis (Ph. D.), Graduate School of Cornell University.

WADLEIGH, C. B.

A Study of 4-H Local Leadership in New Hampshire, 1937. 39 pp. U. S. Dept. Agr. Ext. Serv. Cir. 291. Washington, D. C. 1938. (Processed.)

YOUNGSTROM, C. O., SABROSKY, L. K., AND THE WESTERN STATES 4-H CLUB STUDY COMMITTEE.

A study of the factors affecting reenrollment of first-year 4-H Club members—Phase I. 11 Western States. (Unpublished.)

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